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## Kenyon Collegian - January 19, 1962

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# KENYON COLLEGIAN

A Journal of Student Opinion



Vol. LXXXVIII

Gambier, Ohio, January 19, 1962

No. 6

## Kenyon Lambasted In Conservative Press

by Fred Kluge, Associate Editor

To some schools, publicity carries the standard dictionary definition: "the state of being open to common knowledge." But for Kenyon, the situation is different, publicity has another significance — it means being the butt of a joke in the last article of *Esquire*, an unwarranted and distorted editorial attack by conservative militant author-lecturer-thinker M. Stanton Evans in the "Indianapolis News," and almost four solidly disdainful columns by William Buckley in the *National Review*.

M. Stanton Evans, whose memorable lecture here in accompaniment with and support of "Operation Abolition" last year won for him a lasting position in the hearts of many campus citizens, opened the conservative fusillade. It was December 26 (the day after Christmas) and, straddled by Fulton Lewis, Jr., an anti-U.N. political cartoon and a pro-Goldwater letter-to-the-editor, Evans' daily

polemic appeared, entitled "Fair Warning." (Its full text and Dean Edwards' as yet unpublished reply to it appear in their entirety on p. 2.)

Suffice it to say that Evans roosted upon one portion of an innocuous letter of advice to freshman parents dispatched by Dean Edwards, wrenched it out of context and, employing typical semantic hop-scotch, totally aborted the intent and meaning of the message.

The whole silly editorial, born out of Mr. Evans' semantic misunderstanding and zealous desire to preach, even if on false premises, has been coupled with what looks something like a grudge. (The Kenyon Collegian joined the New York Times book review in its unenthusiastic appraisal of Evan's recently published volume, *Revolt on The Campus*.)

### BUCKLEY'S BLAST

Kenyon's notoriety in the far-right press was sustained in the January 16 number of William Buckley's "Journal of Fact and Opinion," the *National Review*. In a lengthier defense of the House Un-American Activities

(Cont. on Page 6, Col. 1)

## Seek Brubeck, Baez For Our Enjoyment

by Fred Berger

Dave Brubeck, world-renowned jazz-musician, may be coming to Kenyon soon, John Drake, chairman of the social committee announced at the last meeting of the Student Council. Plans for the appearance of the Brubeck quartet are nearly complete with the tentative date set at March 1. The price of a student-ticket will possibly be as low as \$1.50. For those who prefer folk-music, the social committee is working to make possible the appearance of Joan Baez. In addition, Drake spoke of the efforts that are being made to bring a big-name band to the campus for dance-weekend. He later told this reporter that Buddy Morrow is definitely coming.

At another meeting of the SC it was voted that a letter be sent to the faculty committee recommending that compulsory Assemblies be abolished. The proposal passed over the vehement protests of Joe Wharton, treasurer, who was "disappointed at the opinions expressed by the whole student body, on the radio station, in the paper and even here in SC." "A great part of our liberal education is crammed down our throats," said Wharton, "although we hate to admit it." Assemblies, according to Wharton, are part of our liberal education.

(Cont. on Page 4, Col. 2)

## Philosopher Nagel Speaking Tonight

Ernest Nagel, John Dewey Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University and a distinguished authority on science and philosophy will speak tonight in the Hill Theatre on the subject, "Does Science Answer 'Why' Questions?"

Professor Nagel has been on the teaching staff at Columbia since 1931, holding the rank of full professor since 1946. Born in November, 1901, he came to the United States with his parents ten years later and became an American citizen in 1919. He attended the College of the City of New York, receiving his Bachelor of Science degree in social studies in 1923. That same year he began teaching in the New York public schools at the same time continuing his education at Columbia University, which awarded him the M.A. degree in 1925 and the Ph.D. degree in 1931.

Dr. Nagel became an instructor in philosophy at the College of the City of New York in 1930, leaving in 1931 to join the philosophy department at Columbia.

Dr. Nagel has won two Guggenheim fellowships, the first in 1934-35 and the second in 1950-51. He is a past president of the Association for Symbolic Logic and a past chairman of the Conference on Methods in Philosophy and the Sciences. He is also a fellow of the Association for the Advancement of Science, vice president of the Institute for the Unity of Science; and a past president of the American Philosophical Association. Since 1940 he has been editor of the *Journal of Philosophy*, and is a past editor of the *Journal of Symbolic Logic*.

### REFUSES INVITATION

In 1949 Dr. Nagel was one of nine distinguished American phil-

(Cont. on Page 4, Col. 3)

## Compulsion Questioned

## Ponderous Reappraisal Moves Slowly Forward



Assemblies, recreated above, are among the "traditions" coming under the scrutiny of the self-study program.

by Fred Kluge

January 1962 finds Kenyon's self study program moving forward unevenly along a wide, indeed, undertermined front. If, as may be the case, the future nature of this college is being determined by this program, that determination is proceeding slowly, raggedly, quietly, and, for the most part, behind closed doors.

Earlier this year Professor Paul Titus, while confirming the Educational Policies Committee's interest in student opinion, and desire, in some areas, for student participation, emphasized, in a letter to the editor of this journal, that the self-study is a faculty project — faculty conceived and sponsored, and, for the most part, with all due respect for student opinion (whatever that is), faculty-run. So be it.

Wary of premature discussion, ill-timed, if not ill-mannered public debate on the issues at hand, the committees of the self-study, some of them with students in consultative positions, continue the arduous and cautious round of meetings, conferences, questionnaires.

### A BREAKTHROUGH

A hastily organized, poorly-attended, slightly-publicized meeting in the lounge of South Hanna last week broke, for the first significant time, the veil of cautious, competent silence that has, until now, surrounded the efforts of the self-study program.

A subcommittee on "Efficiency of Instruction," including Professors Baly, Haywood (Chairman), York, Shoup, and, in consultative posts, students Goldman and Jensen, faced a gathering of about thirty interested students and indicated, in revealing fashion, the thinking, if not definite proposals with which the self-study program is now involved.

In its investigation of the attendance, grading, testing systems here at Kenyon, the Committee has found, as one straightforward faculty member put it, "a great deal that is bad and very little that is good." A few days afterward, Professor Bruce Haywood, interviewed by this journal, elaborated, declaring that present procedures at Kenyon constitute "a frame within which the mediocre can use crutches . . . (a frame which offers) frustrating obstacles to the good and interested student."

### COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE

The thinking of the Committee, its chairman indicated, is to support the good student, forcing the more mediocre "to rise and meet the challenge." The committee is considering, among other things, the abolition of compulsory class attendance on all but the freshman level.

### ON EXAMS

The testing system at Kenyon came in for similarly critical scrutiny at the Archon meeting. "The better the Student Body the less testing," a committee member declared, and the suggestions of the meeting seemed built along his thesis. Supporting a switch of emphasis from course-unit studies to major-minor fields of endeavor, areas, disciplines, the committee is considering the abolition of final examinations (except for senior year comprehensives and junior year dry-runs) in a student's major field of study. An accompanying limitation of tests generally is also under consideration — one hourly a semester plus finals (in those courses that still give them.)

### SILLY DOWNS

The discard of downs period (except for freshmen) — a device responsible for the clotting of

(Cont. on Page 6, Col. 4)

## Jumping Jack Carson To Ordain Twist Here

by Fred Rogge

As a humane act to alleviate the combined horrors of snow bound waste, sub zero temperature and approaching semester exams, John Drake and Fred Schladen, on behalf of their equally sympathetic classmates, will transplant the R&R sounds of "Jumping Jack" Carson to Pierce Hall tomorrow evening for a casual revel known as the Junior Class Dance.

In reply to a reportedly persistent chant pleading for rock and roll, the Juniors have assigned Carson the task of twisting the student body into a vertiginous stupor within the four hours from nine to one. Carson is expected to find the duties atune to his talent and his temperament, for nightly the notes from his tenor sax lead his quartet through an exciting repertoire in a popular Columbus night spot.

Tickets for the Jumping Jack Carson's first appearance at Kenyon will cost \$1.50 drag or stag and will be sold only at the doors.



Eugene McCarthy

## After Goldwater

## Sen. McCarthy (Dem.) To Lecture, Offer Liberal View

The prognostications of a liberal member of the United States Senate, The Hon. Eugene J. McCarthy will be heard in Rosse Hall next Monday evening. His broad but nonetheless exciting topic: "The Shape of the Future in National and World Affairs," should make apparent his wide knowledge of the political scene which has gained him recognition both as a speaker and writer on political, economic, and social problems. Author of *Frontiers in American Democracy* (World), and a member of the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, Mr. McCarthy stands far to the left of the other Senator to visit our backwoods academia during the college year, The Hon. Barry Goldwater. The contrast between the two gentlemen should be interesting.

Although he had spent twelve years in Congress before 1960, Mr. McCarthy became a national figure at the Democratic National Convention of that year when he delivered the speech nominating Adlai Stevenson for the presidential nomination, a speech many consider the best of the convention.

Born in Watkins, Minnesota in 1916, Senator McCarthy was graduated from St. John's University in Collegeville, Minnesota in 1935. He went on to receive his M. A. in economics from the University of Minnesota and his Doctor of Laws degree from St. Louis University and the College of St. Thomas. The following ten years which he spent as a high school and college teacher were interrupted by the war when he served as a civilian assistant in military intelligence for the War Department. At the time of his election to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1948, he was acting head of the sociology department of the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul.

In his ten years in the House he served on Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs, Banking and Currency, and Ways and Means. In addition he was chosen to represent the United States Congress at the London Inter-parliamentary Conference, the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs at Geneva, the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference in Paris, and the International conference of the World Health Organization in Minneapolis. He is now a member of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, which advises the State Department on UNESCO affairs in relation to U. S. policy.

Elected to the Senate in 1956, Mr. McCarthy serves on both the Finance and Agriculture and Forestry Committees. In 1959 and 1960, he was chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Unemployment Problems which made a thorough study of unemployment in the United States.





## Kenyon Collegian

— Since 1856 —  
A BI-WEEKLY

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### On Compulsion . . .

Few of us were naive enough to envisage college education as a Socratic dialogue. For most of us it took no process of shocking disillusionment to discover what education was about. We knew about it before we came here, we read about it in the catalog, we heard about it at interviews. Education was three one hour classes per course per week; education was the Accum. and blue books and papers with original thoughts sometimes footnoted — it was diversification to insure well-roundedness and 10:1 (or was it 20:1) ratios to secure that intellectual intimacy peculiar to a small college. We knew that above all we needed compulsion, cried out for it in fact and without it, we were told, not only the student but the entire frame of liberal education would collapse. . . .

Now it is being suggested that to be educated you may not have to attend a course three times per week, that perhaps the periodic barrage of hour exams is not that necessary. As radical as it may seem, there are some who believe the threatened exam and the financial axe do not constitute the proper method for luring students out of the dorms and into the classrooms.

But as the recent gathering of the Subcommittee on the Efficiency of Instruction showed, there are other students who feel rather insecure about the practicality of withdrawing compulsory class attendance. Clairvoyant as they are, they argue that many a Kenyon man, otherwise destined for well-roundedness, would instead be overwhelmed by his new and terrible freedom. Seduced by more attractive extra-curricular activities, the free collegian would rarely attend class, and then only as an escape from boredom. As a consequence of repeated cutting, the Kenyon student will, in proper fashion, proceed to flunk out at an enormous rate. Only a few interested, dreamy-eyed but arid intellectuals will remain. Capable of studying, but poorly suited for Gambier environs, they too will diminish in number. . . .

Absurd both in its premises and conclusions, this argument is nevertheless held in one form or another by some faculty and a number of students. Holding what we think is not unwarranted confidence in the majority of Kenyon men, we would urge the college to consider the abandonment of class attendance laws. Voluntary attendance would, we believe, transform not only the fabric of the college but would transfigure our rather bankrupt conception of education in general.

After all, teachers enjoy having students attend their classes. To attract the student some professors may have to provide their classes with something more than a vapid textbook paraphrase. Others will be forced to rewrite their antiquated lecture notes and a few may be compelled to acquire something akin to enthusiasm for their subject. It would be nonsensical to maintain that the compulsory attendance rules exist merely to protect and direct the wayward student. They are just as much a protection for the mediocre and less than mediocre professor.

S.C.H.

### That Celibate Limbo

"Here was an ample, beautiful, domain, with a rich soil, pastures for flocks and herds innumerable, inexhaustible springs and streams of clear water, the best of building stone and timber, limestones in the creek for mortar, coal in the hills, mill sites here and there. And the place was remote, walled about with forests impenetrable to vice . . ."

—George Smythe, *Kenyon College: Its First Century*, p.52.

That Kenyon College is a rural, though not, we hope, provincial school, that it remains remote, and the forests surrounding continue to be not altogether penetrable, a quick glance over Gambier on a Saturday night will readily establish. The infrequent joy of fraternity parlors, the cordiality of the alumni house, the bright warmth of the laundramat (the floor-shaking violence of the washer's rotation, the near-human warmth of the dryer, the allures of a much-robbed popcorn machine) are all that this village has to offer. And it is not enough.

Schine's "Twist-Around-The-Clock" Theatre, we find wanting. The Kenyon Film Society, somewhat more reliable, cannot fill the bill itself. Hence, the Kenyon student finds himself in a painful

(Cont. on Page 3)

### Letters to the Editor

#### All That Glitters Is Not Yellow . . .

TO THE EDITOR:

I just had the pleasure of reading for the first time your "journal of student opinion." It is indeed fabulous. Princeton has nothing that could even compare to your paper. Besides never discussing any political issues, our paper even lacks any concern with significant student affairs. Maybe you could write me on how Princeton could get something similar.

R. Hunter Morey,  
Princeton University

#### What Kenyon Needs . . .

TO THE EDITOR:

The recent discussion concerning the compulsory Tuesday Assemblies has, I feel, gotten off on the wrong and customarily noisy foot. The cry has been almost without exception for their complete abolition or for voluntary attendance. We continue to extol our academic atmosphere, and both we students and the college pay heavily for it; yet as so often in recent years, the only steps taken are negative, serving only to remove from the academic picture an educational institution which has become, through our own sloth, a source of annoyance. No matter how we shy from admitting it, it is well known to most students who are honest with themselves that certain compulsory attendances during a college education are necessary; and until we can achieve a degree of maturity which will remove the necessity for this type of regulation of our education, the regulation should not be relaxed.

An intelligent and advantageous solution to the Tuesday Assembly problem lies in the efforts of students working toward the much needed improvement of quality of these assemblies. Such a proposal made to Student Council could not even arouse interest or worthwhile discussion, the extent of the final proposal which Council made being to suggest the abolition of compulsory attendance. The discussion of the problem on WKCO and in Letters to The Editor followed similar negative methods of approach almost exclusively. Now that these students have had their say, I trust that some who are interested in the extent and diversity of their education will take a positive approach of improvement and direct their work into the proper channels.

Joe Wharton

*Why make something that is in essence unnecessary, in practise untimely also something costly. Surely there are better ways to spend money. Add a plus to a minus in the name of the "constructive" approach, and you still come out with nothing.—(Ed.)*

#### KOKOSING MARKET FOR SNACKS AND GENERAL SUPPLIES

#### THE CHAPEL PREACHERS

JAN. 21 —

The Chaplain

JAN. 28 —

Dr. A. D. Kelley  
(of Bexley Hall)

### Back Home In Indiana

## Hoosier Editor Evans Cites Dean's Blatancy

Not only the National Review but the Indianapolis News took time recently to slash at Kenyon College, the mid-West's outpost of leftist radicalism. Penned by precocious M. Stanton Evans and stuffed with conservative sophistries, the Dec. 26th editorial entitled Fair Warning is reprinted here in its entirety, Dean Edwards' reply to the editorial is also reprinted below. (Ed.)

If the following were to be picked up by The New Yorker magazine, it would probably be headlined, "Words of One Syllable Dept."

It is a passage from a letter mailed out by the dean of students of Kenyon College, a highly-regarded liberal arts institution in Gambier, Ohio. The dean, one Thomas Edwards, addressed his remarks to parents of new students, telling them what their sons could expect from Kenyon, and what they could in turn expect from their sons. Among other observations, the dean included the following:

"The second statement I offer to you is perhaps you parents may not enjoy all that your son learns at college.

"When he comes home on vacations or weekends you may be disturbed by some of the things which he has been taught, by what he has read, by what and how he thinks, but mainly because he may no longer share many of your ideologies.

"Now, if a college is a good one (and we think Kenyon is) it will have a faculty that is liberal in thought. These people are not usually ruled by conventions. Many of the faculty members will play their liberalism to the hilt and advocate and support extreme positions. It is their hope and expectancy that the student will react, think, and fight back.

"In one way or another most of them do, and some of the results are pleasantly surprising. More often than not the student's conventional thinking is dispelled and is replaced by searching and critical thought. This can sometimes freshman year a declared Socialist

or, to be more realistic, to a father who is a staunch Democrat who may discover his son is a Conservative."

times be quite a blow, for example, to a father who is a staunch Republican who may have his son come home from his

The dean, obviously, is laying it on the line — with a statement which seems to sum up the attitudes, not only of Kenyon, but of many other colleges and universities throughout the United States. Apart from its breathtaking blatancy, we would quarrel with only a few particulars of this statement:

1. Why must a college have a liberal faculty in order to be a good college? Why couldn't it have a conservative faculty, or a faculty including both conservatives and liberals?

2. Is it really the "hope and expectancy" of the liberal professors that our students will "fight back"? No doubt some liberals enjoy intellectual combat for its own sake. But the more usual reaction to student rebellion is bafflement and outrage.

3. This being so, liberal colleges may well take credit for turning Republicans into socialists. They hardly seem entitled, however, to invite kudos for turning Democrats into conservatives. For the latter development occurs, not because of them, but in spite of them.

In any event, our congratulations to Dean Edwards for giving Kenyon parents a chalk-talk on what is happening at the Gambier campus. Now none of them can say they weren't given fair warning.

## Dean Assaults Evans' Biased View, Distortion

January 5, 1962

Mr. M. Stanton Evans  
EditorThe Indianapolis News  
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Sir:

Your editorial on December 26, entitled "Fair Warning," quoted from my personal letter to the parents of our new students. I appreciate your intrusive interest in the letter, but I find that your objections to my remarks are based on distortion and biased judgment. It seems you deliberately twisted the intent of one of my statements to simplify, once again, your rather tiresome pet thesis — that is, the vast majority of academic populations are being influenced by left-wing demagogues. You strained a bit to do it, but congratulations anyway.

I stated that colleges should have a faculty that is liberal in thought. You have interpreted this to be something subversive. You must be reminded that the word "liberal" has a meaning that is not confined to the political arena. "Liberal" means free; not restricted. Undoubtedly, you wanted your readers to believe that I limited the use of this word to political or philosophical movements. Kenyon is a liberal arts college. It supports liberal education and attempts to encourage its students to examine evidence critically, to reason logically, and to reach conclusions that stand

up to the severest criticism. Its purpose is to combat intellectual provincialism and to create a lifelong concern for humane and scientific truth. If I were to play the same word game as you do, I would suggest that you create "conservative arts colleges" where students would be told what they must or must not believe without allowing them freedom of inquiry. Some newspaper editorials might favor this approach, but let us hope it never invades the classroom.

You ask, "Why must a college have a liberal faculty to be a good college? Why couldn't it have a conservative faculty, or a faculty including both conservatives and liberals?" Here again we deal in semantics. Of course, colleges could have "liberals" and "conservatives" among their faculties, ours does; but good colleges are those that have also not restricted freedom of responsible teaching. This is difficult for some people to understand because they would limit all forms of education to the boundaries of their own authoritative beliefs and value judgments.

You know very well that no college takes credit for turning "Republicans into socialists," or "Democrats into conservatives." The aim of a liberal arts college is to increase the number of in-

(Cont. on Page 3)



## Republicans Find:

## Clouds On New Frontier

As with all columns of political opinion, of whatever nature or caliber, the opinion and style appearing below, are not necessarily those of the editors.

The Kenyon College Young Republican Club believes that an active opposition is one of the essentials of a democracy. We believe that criticism should be rendered where it is merited, and that mistakes should be pointed out when they occur. At the same time, an opposition party should play a constructive role in the political scene by suggesting alternative ways and means where the present ones have proved unsuccessful. Since the United States' position in world affairs is something that concerns all of us, we of the Republican Club believe that an analysis of the Kennedy Administration's foreign policy during the past year is necessary. This statement expresses for the most part the views of the majority of the Republican Club on several key foreign policy issues.

The Kennedy Administration has suffered its greatest setbacks to date in the field of foreign affairs. The strategic, military, and diplomatic position of the free world has slowly but surely deteriorated during the past year. From the shores of the "Bay of Pigs" in Cuba to the Brandenburg gate in Berlin, President Kennedy has failed to act decisively in the face of the increasingly menacing Communist advance. The "New Frontier" foreign policy has been one of retreat and surrender. As one Administration critic put it, "Kennedy talks like Churchill and acts like Chamberlain."

**Laos:** During President Kennedy's first year in office, the pro-Communist Pathet Lao forces subdued nearly one-half the country. Admittedly, the Eisenhower foreign and military aid program had helped to make the country ripe for Communist aggression, but Kennedy's indecision assured a Communist takeover. Throughout the whole Laotian crisis, the Kennedy policy (or lack of policy) seemed to be to talk loudly and carry a toothpick. After failing to back up his threats with the use of SEATO forces, Kennedy issued a statement that the United States advocates a neutral Laos. The Communists, believing this to be an indication of faltering determination on the part of the West to defend Laos only intensified their attack. Laos has now become a supply base for Communist activity in South Vietnam.

**Cuba:** The Cuban crisis, unlike the Laotian, was created in Washington. From the outset Kennedy could not make up his mind whether to give full U. S. support to the Cuban rebels or to respect the territorial integrity of Cuba in keeping with our treaties. Instead of facing the problem and making a choice between two dangerous alternatives, he chose to "play it safe" by adopting a course midway between the two extremes. The U. S. gave official recognition and support to the Cuban rebels, but at the same time, refused to supply the necessary air support to insure success. The U. S. was branded an imperialist nation without even securing its objectives. In short, the Cuban fiasco was the biggest U. S. blunder since the U-2 affair and even surpassed it in many respects.

**Berlin:** The Administration's errors in Berlin, unlike those in Cuba, have been ones of omission rather than commission. By failing to take effective action against the Communists' walling off the Eastern sector, the U. S. lost considerable prestige and confidence among its allies and the neutral countries of the world. President Kennedy has reportedly been considering a change in Berlin's status as the future capital of a united Germany. Such a shift in policy would involve a new relationship between Berlin and West Germany and would only weaken the Western position in Germany. A more stringent pol-

icy in Berlin is necessary to prevent a Communist takeover. One possible weapon the West might use is a ban on trade with East Germany. This would put great economic pressure on East Germany since it is dependent on the Western World for most of its manufactured goods.

**Trade:** Where the Kennedy Administration has taken positive action, as with the lowering of bars on trade with the Soviet Union and other Iron Curtain countries, the results have been disastrous. In late June, the Commerce Department lowered the restrictions on agricultural trade with Russia and its satellite nations by authorizing sales of U. S. government owned farm surpluses. The next day, Soviet Premier Khrushchev admitted that food shortages were sweeping Russia to such an extent that horse meat had become a near-staple food. The Department of Defense recently reversed its firm position on sales of strategic American precision tools and automatic machinery to the Soviet Union only 90 days after the Pentagon had issued a statement to the effect that this over \$6-million worth of equipment might help Russia to wage war. In this time of tension and reappraisal of our defense posture, accompanied by enormous expense to meet the Soviet threat, we must exercise extreme care to avoid contributing to Russian war capabilities. Congress must look into this matter thoroughly so that we will not aid the Soviets in achieving their goal of world domination.

A. E. C. Awards  
Physics \$13,361

The Atomic Energy Commission has made a grant of \$13,361 to the physics department of Kenyon College for the acquisition of equipment to be used in undergraduate teaching of nuclear science. The award includes funds to pay for commercial fabrication of a plutonium-beryllium neutron source of strength 5 curies. Other equipment such as scalars, Geiger counters, single-channel spectrometer, electrometer, and gas flow converter, will be used to strengthen laboratory teaching in nuclear physics at the College.

The grant will be administered by Franklin Miller, Jr., chairman of Kenyon's physics department. Dr. Miller spent the past summer at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Science, where he studied modern nuclear physics techniques and teaching methods.

Candies      Gifts  
**Village Inn**  
LUNCHEON  
DINNER  
Pipes      Tobacco

## MUSIC REVIEW:

Round Table  
Falls Apart

by Kipp Barksdale

The Denison University String Orchestra, directed by Frank J. Bellino, appeared in Rosse Hall, in a program of Baroque and Contemporary music on Sunday, January 14. The over-all impression created by the group was good, but there were several points which deserve criticism. Foremost among these was the orchestra's lack of intonation. Not only were the musicians out of tune with the standard A, given by the piano, but also they failed to keep in tune among themselves; this was especially true of the inner voices—the viola, violincello, and the second violins.

The works performed were the Sinfonia No. 6 of Giuseppe Torelli, the Suite for Strings by Purcell-Herbage, the Little Suite for Strings and Piano of Paul Schwartz, Hymn and Fuguing Tune No. 2 by Henry Cowell, Concerto Grosso No. 2 of Corelli, and the Sinfonietta for String Orchestra by Harald Genzmer.

The group played with almost no feeling; it seemed as if the parts were being read out of some dire necessity, rather than from a desire to make music. Also the presence of a piano in a Baroque piece written for harpsichord was an anachronism, and detracted from, rather than adding to, the performance.

The afternoon was highlighted by the Genzmer "Sinfonietta for String Orchestra." This was one of one or two numbers on the program played with any feeling. The thematic material was of good quality and Genzmer's want of harmony disguised the poor intonation, somewhat.

Kenyon's Paul Schwartz well earned a round of applause for his duo function of composer-performer. One catches a note of sarcasm when one compares the titles of portions of the "Little Suite" with the corresponding music; it might even be surmised that the composer is having a laugh at some Americans who entitle their works "Dreams," or "Nightshade," or what have you. Schwartz played the piano part very well.

The orchestra lacked technical ability in the Purcell-Herbage "Suite for Strings," taken from the opera "King Arthur." But then again, perhaps the group was merely giving us their musical impression of the knights of the Round Table falling apart.

## Dean Assaults

(Cont. from Page 2)

dividuals who are competent to think and to act on their own. Moreover, a student is not only trained to think, he also appreciably learns what is worth thinking about. If you are so intent in attracting young minds to the merits of conservatism, then present your case with clear facts. If you have something meaningful to offer you will create interest and commensurate following. I, for one, believe the attitude of our colleges and universities throughout the United States can help you in this process, not hinder.

Sincerely yours  
Thomas J. Edwards  
Dean of Students

Berger Counters Buckley's  
Journal of Smear, Opinion

(The following was sent as a letter but because of its import we publish it in its entirety as an article.)

by Fred Berger

William Buckley, Jr., in a recent issue of his journal of smear and opinion (the *National Review*), takes great pleasure in dissecting a pamphlet that was published last year by the now defunct Kenyon Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. The pamphlet was a collection of statements in which "no less than 33 professors contributed their feelings . . . on HUAC" (in Buckley's own words.) Knowing full well that those were "feelings," not attempts at making factual analyses, Buckley proceeds to quote semi-factual tidbits in and out of context, treating them as though they were court evidence.

## LEAPING LIZARDS

Leaping lizards, Mr. Buckley! Our professors were simply expressing feelings that are the product of long experience in the academic community, the one section of our society that has been more persecuted by the HUAC than any other. Any member of this community quickly develops an instinct which tells him whom his enemies are, the enemies of intellectual freedom.

The instinct is there, whether the academicians are a poet or a physicist, and we felt proud (still do) of the admirable eloquence with which our faculty expressed that instinct. Only rarely, however, when the academicians happen to be a political scientists, does the instinct become a scientific approach.

## WILDEST DREAMS

Those of us who worked on the "impromptu Kenyon symposium" were fully aware of this situation and we did not expect or ask for scientific data. Our purpose was, quite frankly, simply to make the issue come alive to politically apathetic students. We succeeded beyond our wildest dreams.

That there are those (political scientists) who are thoroughly and scientifically informed and who are opposed to HUAC, I wish to make clear by publishing a letter from a former Kenyon professor whose opinion we asked, but whose answer we received too late to incorporate it in the pamphlet. The half-truths and distortions that are the basis of Mr. Buckley's position are absent from the following (scientific) analysis. I invite him to challenge this, not the other.

## POTS AND KETTLES

I cannot resist the temptation to say that there will probably be no answer from Mr. Buckley, except perhaps the one by Prof. R. who said: "Suspicious of zealots of all descriptions, I tend to conclude that the present din is caused by the clanging of pots upon kettles."

(The following is the letter sent to Mr. Berger.)

As to understanding the process of the HUAC and the film itself: the operations of the HUAC (unlike, for example, the committees on the judiciary and on foreign relations) are essentially a folk drama in which the main characters and characterizations must be larger than life because otherwise they would not be believable. By its very nature a committee of this kind is designed to make a public impression, not to elicit

facts. Further, it seems to me that the committee was beginning to atrophy before this new shot of energy. Therefore, it is not beyond reason to speculate about the number of jobs and the total salary of committee staff and others which were saved by the new injection. Finally, there is no political capital in opposing the committee while, in fact, a member of Congress can lose votes by his opposition, there is little to gain. As a consequence, there is no reason to be surprised (as I am sure you are not) that the committee exists and there is little reason to suppose that it will disappear.

As for arguments against the committee (and implicit in this, as argument against the prima facie "truth" of its stepchild, the film), I would say the following are of some importance:

a. A committee of this sort (as did the McCarthy committee) thrives on the subterranean weaknesses of the American political character. By this I mean the conspiracy mentality, the actionist and the populist tendencies which have little respect for the ambiguity, the complexity of politics or for the "inconveniences" of due process of law. My point is, that there is no justification for stirring up these less palatable parts of the American personality. The film and many of the committee's operations tend to do this; in fact, exist largely because they do this. To suggest that this is a necessary program to alert the nation to communism is to assume that we must depend on the lesser qualities of American political sensibility in the fight.

b. There is nothing in Watkins, Barenblatt, Wilkinson and Braden which gives full rein to investigating committees or, further which could underwrite judicially the distribution of this film as an arm of the committee. The question in each of these cases and the findings were that interrogation must be pertinent and the pertinency clearly stated in the committee's dealings with the witness . . . pertinent to a legitimate legislative purpose.

c. Unless the committee is holding something back (and this has not been the pattern in the past) its operations reflect a waste of time, legislative energy, and money. No legislation of any real consequence has resulted from the investigations and no serious subversion has been uncovered . . . all at some cost to privacy and the constitutional atmosphere (see a above). I for one would like to see the \$300,000 be used for subversion in Cuba rather than chasing imaginary characters in the United States. Where they are not imaginary there are other agencies to take care of the counter-subversion operation.

Of course, once the film came into being, it could not be and should not have been suppressed. That it was shown by the Conservative Club at Kenyon shows how much there is to learn about conservatism. Are not Conservatives interested in due process of law, the primary legislative guardianship of individual rights? And I certainly thought conservatives were opposed to stirring up the populace.

—Richard Longaker

(Cont. from Page 2)

celibate limbo on Saturday nights. Frequently unable to play, he is ironically and unjustifiably, unable to work.

That Kenyon is not Heidelberg, nay, not even Columbus we have, to our pain, discovered. We all continue to pay the price of Philander Chase's bucolic cravings. That no student union exists, no wide choice of entertainment, that in short, this is Knox County, Ohio and we are here, we concede. Hence, our proposal is a modest one. How about letting us into the library on Saturday nights?



## COMMITTEE SUGGESTS DISCARD OF DANCE

by Dave Hackworth

In an attempt to find improvements for Kenyon's Homecoming weekend the Student Affairs Committee has submitted some rather poignant proposals to the Administration for further study. A list of nine suggestions from the Committee were drawn up by Professor A. Denis Baly and Steve Chaplin, both members of the Committee. Proposed changes include abolition of the annual dance, "the beauty contest," and "the display contest." In their place the Committee would like to see a concert on Friday night and a lecture or seminar Saturday morning. The two disputable contests have been branded by the Committee as "having no place on a campus of this kind, being more suited for a co-educational institution." The concert and lecture would be an attempt by the college to represent the intellectual aspects of its life. The proposals, if accepted, would make no changes in the athletic program. When asked about the proposed intellectual slant to Homecoming, Professor Baly said "We don't expect at Homecoming a very large number, but we do want those who do come back to see that we have taken some trouble." He thinks the alumni should "see the college as a whole."

### OPEN HOUSE

The real change in the program is one of emphasis. Homecoming is to be made a day for the old grads and guests of the College instead of just another Kenyon weekend. The report indicates that in the past alumni have felt that they were not really welcomed by the school or even their own fraternities. Therefore the Committee has suggested that the fraternities drop the policy of open house "as probably defeating its purpose." In place of open house the Committee suggests that the fraternities arrange "an evening party specifically designed to attract the visitors." This system should be advantageous, the Committee believes, to both students and alumni whom the fraternities depend on for support.

The undergraduates have not been forgotten in all of these innovations. To compensate the students for the loss of the dance the list of suggestions includes a provision for a College dance the weekend following Homecoming. Dean Edwards, chairman of the committee, indicated that the weekend before Homecoming might be advantageous for all concerned. In addition the Homecoming weekend itself need not be completely dateless and, in fact, certain members of the administration think it might be like a rush weekend, only the guests of honor would be the alums and parents.

### WE GET LETTERS

Mr. Brent Tozzer, Jr., Alumni Secretary, seemed very pleased with the proposals. He indicated that the alumni have not been satisfied of late with their weekend. He said, "We have had a number of letters that have taken violent exception with the dance." The alumni, after all, have plenty of time for dancing at home, and most of them are not interested. They come back primarily to visit old friends and to see their school, and in the past they have been incensed at the idea of being thrown out of their own divisions promptly at 11 o'clock at which time they have nothing to do but go home or go back to their lodging.

Furthermore, elimination of the dance would cut out a great many

conflicts over rooms. In the past the busy alumnus has had no chance with the students who knows that he is going to have a date as much as a month in advance. Mr. Tozzer seemed to think that these suggestions, if implemented "would please a lot of people." He did not take particular exception with any of the proposals. He plans to bring the list up at the next meeting of the Executive Meeting of the Alumni Council on February 3, 1962 for discussion. However, Mr. Tozzer did mention that many of our alumni have expressed interest in the drama program at Kenyon, and he appeared to show more enthusiasm for this type of program than those suggested by the Committee.

The ninth recommendation on the Committee's list was for the formation of an ad hoc committee composed of students, faculty, and alumni to begin work on the application of these suggestions in the spring. Dean Edwards indicated that by early next fall a master schedule should be ready for mailing to the alumni. He emphasized in an interview that this list of proposals were only suggestions, and said that it has been the purpose of these suggestions to improve "one, the quantity" and "two, the quality" of attendance at Homecoming. "The main thing," he said, "is to keep Homecoming more in keeping with the College."

## STUDENT COUNCIL

(Cont. from Page 1, Col. 3)

### KENYON KLAN

The council was reminded of the recent *Collegian* request for an allocation of 500 dollars, when Tom Price (Sigma Pi) recalled the opinion expressed by Fred Kluge (associate editor of *The Collegian*), suggesting that student-activity funds in general are deficient. "Although this claim has little value to it," said Price, "there is one group on the hill whose funds should be of concern to the Council: the Kenyon Klan." He estimated their budget at \$2,000 and was in favor of transferring these funds to the SC budget. Wharton disagreed: "They obviously had the initiative to get this started (setting up coke- and candy-machines), and somebody has to work to get this money," but Price insisted that "they have had the initiative, and they have reaped the benefits for the last five years. He asked, 'are they the most competent to administer these funds?' An addition of \$2000 dollars would triple the present contingency fund.

### TOWN AND GOWN

A committee was appointed to consider the possibility of establishing a branch of the Kiwanis Club at Kenyon. A representative from the college was sent to a recent convention of "Circle K's" (the campus groups affiliated with Kiwanis), and came back favorably impressed. His report to the council stressed the benefits a Circle K could offer on the hill as a sort of Chase Society for upperclassmen, particularly in bettering the relationship between "town and gown," which has always been notoriously bad.

### NSA? — SELF-STUDY

Another committee, appointed long ago to consider membership in the National Student Association, has not yet produced any report. A third committee was given the responsibility of undertaking a SC self-study program, particularly to study the constitution and consider the change of "minor details," as Dean Young, chairman, expressed it.

## Irving Feldman's Poems Win Diverse Criticism

by Jeff Tullman

Irving Feldman, Assistant Professor of English, has had his first book of poetry *Works and Days and Other Poems* reviewed by the *Saturday Review* and the *N. Y. Times*. The two reviewers, John Brinnin for the "Saturday Review" and James Dickey for the "Times," have greeted Mr. Feldman's debut with such contradictory criticism that it is often difficult to remember that they are reviewing the same book.

### ENCOMIUM . . .

In a much more thoroughgoing analysis, the "Review" follows encomium with encomium, being interrupted only once with something less than a mild suggestion for the improvement of one minor portion of the book, concerning New York. Mr. Brinnin says "Here he employs a consciously 'bright' style, perhaps in imitation of the bright styles of the boys in the communication media. But even as parody this vein does not become him. The power of Feldman's book lies in his elegant, poignant, vastly unsentimental re-creations of Jewish character as a seam of history." It is on this point that the two reviews approach a vague semblance of similarity. Reviewer Dickey, some time *New Yorker* poet, in a back-handed compliment, writes "What it (Feldman's book) does have is a rowdy low-comedy wit, doubly refreshing when so many other poets are maddeningly genteel, but this alone is not enough to carry such a long (121pp.), easily written book."

## Nagel Lecture

(Cont. from Page 1)

osophers who refused an invitation to attend "A National Congress of Philosophy" at Mendoza, Argentina. He gave as his reason for declining the invitation the dictatorial policies of the Peron regime, declaring that he would consider participation in the Congress to be "grossly immoral and . . . a tacit endorsement of the repressive forces at present dominant" in Argentina. Later that year, Dr. Nagel's alma mater awarded him a Townsend Harris Medal for "outstanding achievement in a significant field of human endeavor."

Last year, Columbia University presented him the Nicholas Murray Butler Medal in silver as the "graduate of Columbia University who has during the year preceding shown the most competence in philosophy or in educational theory, practice or administration."

Dr. Nagel is the author or co-author of a number of books, including *Logic and the Scientific Method*, which he wrote with the late Morris Raphael Cohen, and *Sovereign Reason*, published last year by the Free Press.

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### 'SPARE AND TOUGH'

According to *Saturday Review* Mr. Feldman's language is "spare and tough . . . obviously shaped by a mind that makes its most forceful register in dramatic, even theatrical terms. In his most characteristic pieces he gives the illusion of writing in total involvement from the heart and center of a situation." The unifying force of the book is the theme of the Wandering Jew, who, while only the subject of a few poems is portrayed as a man "neither lost nor winsome, but funny, doughty, too proudly aware of himself as a source of the world's embarrassment ever to let God or anyone else take him in." Timesman Dickey derides this

## U. S. FIRMS OFFER CAREERS ABROAD — ADVENTURE, HARD WORK, GOOD SALARIES

U.S. International companies have broadened their horizons as they search today for knowledgeable young college graduates to send abroad to manage their foreign business operations. Once they sought men trained in business. Today (although it may come as a pleasant shock to those who may have felt hesitant about breaking into the world of international commerce), the companies are hiring liberal arts graduates (with varied majors), scientists, engineers, agriculturists, pharmacists, and others as well as graduates in business administration, accounting, economics, and marketing for careers abroad.

The appraising eyes of the recruiting representatives of most U.S. international firms and government agencies see a man as employable if he has the proper attitude for an overseas career, a general aptitude, and, most important, an additional year of practical training in foreign trade techniques, in a spoken foreign language, and in the social, cultural, and business aspects of the world's marketing areas.

One of the world's pre-eminent authorities in the culture, economics, and politics of Latin America, Dr. William L. Schurz, director of the area studies department of the far-famed American Institute for Foreign Trade in Phoenix, Arizona (and author of the current, best-selling *Brazil, The Infinite Country*), observes that "the practice of foreign trade is no longer a simple business transaction to be conducted on a 'main street' overseas with the good old American 'hard sell'."

"Nor is it a high-level operation to be master-minded here at home by theoreticians," says Dr. Schurz, a former Commerce Department economist, "but an art to be practiced by professionals preoriented and specifically trained in the U.S. before being thrust into a career with private enterprise abroad."

That means postgraduate saturation in the culture, psychology, economics, politics, and social customs of the global marketing areas in which U.S. companies are interested. The art of foreign trade also demands practical training in the *modus operandi* of international commerce and a working knowledge of a foreign language.

Recently, leading through the alumni file of the 16-year-old American Institute for Foreign Trade, Dr. Schurz, the "dean of Latin Americanists" (who has probably trained more young men for careers abroad than any other living American) singled out a group of typical AIFT graduates who have already attained executive status (president, vice president, director, general manager, sales manager) with some U.S. international firm.

From these cards, he selected several examples of the AIFT "success story": one graduate, now vice president for all operations of a prominent U.S. soft drink company in the Middle East (with his office in Beirut), started out by working for that company in the Philippines, Australia, and Latin America; another, now general manager of one of the world's best-known tire and rubber company's operations in Italy, emigrated some years ago from Italy, was college-educated in the U.S. and postgraduate-trained at The American Institute for Foreign Trade, and began his career at the foot of the ladder; still another graduate, now general manager for Western Europe of a large American drug firm with extensive foreign outlets (with headquarters in Lisbon), got his start by serving a long, fascinating apprenticeship in the back country of Brazil, where he sold medicines and drugs to village apothecaries out of a jeep; another, who is president of the International Trust Co. of Li-

sort of a characterization stating that "Feldman's work is filled with irrelevant, irrelevant, jazzy pseudo-energy as easy to simulate as real energy is difficult to project."

In concluding his review, "Mr. Feldman loves to write, and will undoubtedly turn out a great deal of poetry during the rest of his life — It would be a pity, in my opinion, if his future work were all like most of these poems. I have an idea it won't be, and that Mr. Feldman will pass on to something better." Mr. Dickey seems to be giving the poet an "A" for effort, a patronizing pat on the shoulder, and a brief hint of encouragement for future success.

Mr. Brinnin's conclusion sums itself up. "In other words, this is the real thing — honest, hard-bought, a tonic experience for anyone who may have doubted the plausibility of coming upon something rich, strange, and new."

beria (in Monrovia); one, a recent graduate who, in three years, has risen to the sales management of a big U.S. steel company subsidiary in Brazil (with offices in Sao Paulo); another "Thunderbird" (as they are widely known), now managing director of operations in Indonesia for a familiar U.S. firm (with executive offices in Djakarta), who (like many another AIFT alumnus, has spoken proudly of the school) persuaded a young Indonesian to enroll at the Institute this fall and has just arranged with the State Department to send two influential Indonesian trade executives to visit AIFT.

Dr. Schurz went on casually turning up cards showing: an alumnus who, after a few significant foreign assignments, has become assistant vice president for overseas personnel of one of the biggest U.S. international banks; another, who is president of all Peruvian operations of a huge U.S. department store chain; two alumni who are overseas general managers of two U.S. insurance companies (one in Santiago, Chile; the other in Bangkok, Thailand); a graduate who heads a U.S. international bank branch in Tokyo; another, who is Latin American general manager for a large U.S. cosmetics company.

There are many more of equal and lesser stature who are actively combating the Communist economic offensive abroad by setting an example with their AIFT-acquired "know-how" of the functioning of U.S. private enterprise abroad.

Senator Barry Goldwater, member of the Institute's board of directors, in a recent speech on the Senate floor applauded the major role played by the more than 3,000 graduates of this young school in the meteoric rise of U.S. foreign trade. Describing these alumni as "America's best-trained and most highly-respected body of goodwill ambassadors," he called The American Institute "private industry's training ground for its thousands of junior and senior executives in 78 foreign nations."

Graduates in most branches of liberal arts, business administration, science, and engineering are sought annually at AIFT by more than 500 U.S. international businesses and banks. The Institute's sole placement problem appears to be its inability to fill the pressing demand for engineers, accountants, chemists, and other technically-trained college graduates with AIFT's specialized training for overseas operations.

Cited by U.S. and foreign industrialists, educators, and government officials as our most effective institution for training college graduates for international commerce, AIFT offers a 3-part curriculum emphasizing three general world areas: modern foreign trade practices, spoken languages (Spanish, Portuguese, French), and living cultures of the peoples in Latin and Central America, the Far and Middle East, and Western Europe.

About 300 carefully screened men are graduated yearly. The postgraduate program lasts two semesters, a new class starting both in January and in September.

Industry and government officials have been widely quoted as saying that there is no institution of comparable prestige for training in international commerce. Senator Goldwater predicts that most Americans who become business leaders in trade centers around the world in the next few years will have been trained "specifically at The American Institute for Foreign Trade." (For more information, write Regis- trar, Thunderbird Campus, The American Institute for Foreign Trade, P.O. Box 191, Phoenix, Arizona; telephone 938-0000.)



## Ailing Hockey Club Loses Two Verdicts; Awaits New Ice House

by Robert Goldman

Having sustained defeats to heavily favored Fenn and Denison teams, the Kenyon Hockey Club is now preparing to meet Ohio Northern at the Ohio State arena on January 28th. Both teams are evenly matched and the spirited brand of hockey the Lords play should provide Kenyon fans with much excitement.

The 1962 version of the Lord stickmen finds Ed Chase centering for wings Bob Goldman and Nate "Nuff" Withington, with Graham and Cal Frost on defense and Bob Coughlan in the goal. Other members of the team include John Teare, a junior, Ron Barret, Steve Davis, John Meddick, Mike Terry, all sophomores, and Ken Hawk and Bill Lindemann, freshmen.

### ICE CAPADERS INJURED

The team has been hampered this year by injuries at several key positions. Barret, who played left wing last year, will be out most of the season with a knee injury, and Frost, outstanding on defense last year, has been plagued by a painful ankle injury and has seen only limited action. Furthermore, the failure of several excellent freshmen prospects to report has seriously hindered the team's chances of improving last year's embarrassing 1-6 conference record in the eight-team Ohio Intercollegiate Hockey Association.

With the financial assistance of the Kenyon Ski Club, the Hockey Club is presently completing a natural ice rink located in the polo barn. When finished (and weather permitting) the rink will not only be utilized for the team's practices, but will also be open to the public.

The remainder of the team's schedule in the Association includes:

Jan. 28, Ohio Northern at OSU  
Feb. 18, Dayton ..... OSU  
Feb. 24, Case Tech. .... Cleveland  
March 2, Ohio State U. .... OSU  
March 10, Ohio U. .... Athens

## COACH WHITE HINTS AT SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN

by Bob MacFarland

Indoor track practice is already in full swing for the Lord cindermen. While not recognized as a bona fide varsity sport, participation and interest has been growing in recent years. This year there are four scheduled meets plus the Ohio Athletic Conference indoor championships at Denison. The first home meet will be Friday, Feb. 9.

The team is captained by speedsters Dave Shevitz and Jim Monell. Other returning lettermen include defending 440 champion Phil Bissell; distance runners Carl Pomranka and Doug Helfrich; dash man Dixie Alford; hurdler Jim Mieuere; shot putters Bob Hunter and Steve Wallis, and high jumper Ben Burnett. Freshman hopefuls include Ed Pettigrew, John Cuff, Dave Banks, John Kerr, Dan Salva, Bill Sweeney, Bob Stutz, Bob Bales, and Dan Boylan.

While declining to make any definite prediction, Coach Don White did suggest that this could be a very successful season. He stressed the importance of having a physically sound team, a problem which has plagued Lord teams of the past. He added that a strong showing by the freshmen could give the whole team the depth necessary for a winner.

## MATMEN DROP FIRST MATCH

by John Cuff

On Wednesday, Jan. 10, the Kenyon wrestling team traveled to Delaware, O., where they were beaten 27-3 by Ohio Wesleyan University. The match was not quite as lopsided as the score shows, as Wesleyan had no more than a three point bulge in each of their contests won by decision.

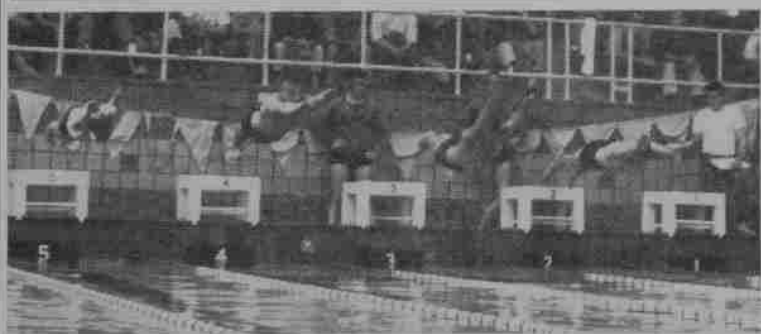
Starting the match for Kenyon in the 123-pound weight class was Warren Iwasa, one of four freshman grapplers on the team. After 2:53 of the first period, Iwasa was pinned. In the 130-pound class Stan Friedman was pinned at the 2:52 mark in the first period, giving Wesleyan a 10-point lead. The Bishops increased their lead to 13 points when Tim Howe, wrestling in the 137-pound class, was decided by his man 4-1, but Richard Wortman followed

in the 147-pound class and gained Kenyon's only victory of the match, 5-4.

In the 157 pound class, Dick Ray dropped a close 5-3 decision.

The Lords' 167 pound class was represented by John Tinker, who also lost by decision, 4-1. With two contests remaining, the Bishops led 19-3. In the 177 pound class, Ohio Wesleyan picked up its third pin of the day, this time on Bob Almirall at 2:31 in the first period. The match ended with captain Ivan Rollit losing a very close 2-0 decision in the heavyweight class. In exhibition, Tom Novinson, Bill Reiss, and John Sprague each gained decisions.

Kenyon opens its home schedule with a 2:30 mat matinee tomorrow in Rosse Hall.



Swimmers shove off in Ohio Conference Relays in Schoefer Pool. Kenyon won with 91 points. Ohio Wesleyan took second with 87.

### LaBaugh Breaks Record:

## SWIMMERS SINK B. G.'s; FACE W. MICHIGAN NEXT

The best news this year from Schaefer Natatorium is the Kenyon swimmer's upset of the powerful Bee Gees, 50-45, last Saturday in a close fought meet at Bowling Green.

The meet as a whole was a good performance by a spirited team and the individual standouts were few. Among these outstanding performances were Tom LaBaugh's college record breaking breaststroke race, which gained the final winning points; Mike Clagget's best personal time for the 440; Gordon Ruff's butterfly leg of the medley relay; and Bill Wissman's best personal time in the breaststroke. Kenyon took first places and Bowling Green six. But the Kenyon superiority in depth and balance proved decisive in the outcome, as the Lords swept important second and third place finishes.

The medley relay team got the Lord machine moving with a seven point victory, although the time was unimpressive. The Bee Gees' All-American freestyler, Gary LaPrise, won the 220, but Tom Hoffmann and Tim Peirce managed second and third places, respectively.

### RUTH WINS DIVING EVENT

In the 50-yard freestyle, Kenyon's Bud Kuppenheimer and Dave Evans finished close behind winner Barry Walsh. The individual medley saw Phil Mayher winning handily, with LaBaugh nailing down third. The Lord divers got another six points by finishing one-three, with Gene Ruth again coming through with excellent clutch diving to win. Though he was closing fast, Kenyon's Jim Carr was unable to overcome B. G.'s Marty Shenk in the 200 butterfly. Then Walsh took his second race by copping the 100; but Evans and Hoffmann kept close in his wake for respective finishes, and kept the Lord hopes alive. Mayher concluded his afternoon's work by winning his third race, the 200 backstroke, with a goo dtime of 2:11.

At this point Kenyon was eight points shy of victory with 40 points and three events remained. In order to clinch the verdict, second and third had to be taken

in both the 440 and the 200 breaststroke. Clagget, LaBaugh, and Wissman were equal to the challenge, and came through with their excellent clutch performances to gain the win.

### LABAUGH SETS RECORD

The breaststroke race was the delight of the whole meet, though, as LaBaugh came from a body length behind at the last turn to win by a length and set a new College record of 2:33.2 in the process. Wissman finished third, with his best meet time. These last six points gave the Lords their final total of 50.

Tomorrow the Lord swimmers depart for Kalamazoo, Mich., where a strong Western Michigan University will extend the challenge. The MAC team is exceptionally strong in freestyle, both sprints and distance, and butterfly. To win, the Kenyon swimmers must take at least one relay, the diving, individual medley, backstroke, and breaststroke events, and finish well in the freestyle and fly. Miami and Ohio U. will both be difficult also, but Cincinnati U. will probably throw a stick in the Lord's spokes with its nationally-ranked team. In the conference, Kenyon hopes to continue its domination, but will be challenged by strong Wesleyan, Akron, and Wittenberg.

### TAKE 4TH IN BIG 10 RELAYS

At the Big Ten Relays two week ago the Kenyon team finished 4th, beating Wayne State University. Other teams present were Indiana, who finished first with 103 points, Michigan State, second with 87, and Michigan, third, with 62. Toronto was expected to come, but cancelled at the last moment because of the weather. In the 200 freestyle relay, the Kenyon team of Oliver, Evans, Kuppenheimer and Hoffmann was nicked by the Michigan 'A' team. Three times the Lord swimmers beat Michigan "B"

### Slade Sets New Scoring Mark:

## Lord Cagers Ready For Return Otterbein Bout

by Tom Black, Sports Editor

Kenyon's basketball Lords journey to Westerville, O., tomorrow for a rematch with the Otterbein Cardinals, a club that caught the Lords in the nadir of an early-season depression last month and dealt them a 55-44 thumping. Kenyon, which staked a 4-6 record against Muskingum in a road game last night, will certainly have to improve its shooting percentage over the first meeting (24 per cent from the field and 42 per cent from the foul line) if it hopes to gain the second verdict.

### WINLESS IN CONFERENCE

The Lords, still in search of their first conference conquest, picked up their fourth independent victory, 62-61, in a come-from-behind effort against Ohio Northern, Saturday, Jan. 13. The victory was also Kenyon's first in three tries as home team. The account was much the reverse of the Wilmington game, as Kenyon scored the last six points, with freshman Ken Klug netting four of them. Two points ahead at the half, the Lords saw their advantage wax and wane in the next few minutes. Baffled by the Polar Bears alert racehorse tactics, Kenyon fell to a five-point deficit with 3:17 left. Kenyon then closed the door on Northern and reversed the advantage. Klug hit on a fancy one-hander from the baseline with nine seconds remaining. The Bears brought the ball into their forecourt and called a time-out at :04. Sophomore Dave Schmid, who had entered the game half-way through the second period, turned a would-be scoring pass into a mad scramble, and Tom Collins came up with a victory ball. It was only the third loss in 11 games for Northern.

A 33-point scoring outburst by All-Conference center Jeff Slade went for nought, Thursday, Jan. 11, as Marietta handed the Lords their fourth straight conference loss, 67-60. Kenyon turned a one-point half-time deficit into a quick nine-point spread at the outset of the second period. The Pioneers then dropped in the next 14 points, allowing Kenyon to again pluck defeat from the jaws of victory. Sam Hirt was leading scoring for the Pioneers with 24. Meanwhile Slade pushed his total to 187 points in a five-game streak.

### QUAKERS WIN IN FINAL SECONDS

Kenyon's last-second 83-82 loss to Wilmington, Saturday, Jan. 6, was as exasperating as the victory over Northern was exhilarating. The Lords had victory virtually secured again, but saw a 9-point lead finally surpassed with three seconds left. Six-six shooter Slade got a good start on a new individual single-game scoring record, caging 18 points in the first 11 minutes. Four fouls and double- and triple-teaming by Wilmington, however, slowed him down in the second half, in which he netted only 15 of his total 35 points. Slade's scoring barrage, his second highest this year, was, nevertheless, overshadowed by a magnificent individual effort by the Quakers' plucky little Rex Taylor, a 5-11 guard. He scored 22 of his 30 points the second half, when his team was on the come-back trail. Time and again, the fancy Dan outfoxed the Lord defense with brilliant footwork and daring but deadly shots. With three seconds left and the Quakers a point behind, teammate Roger Reveal's double conversion of a crucial one-and-one foul situation won the game, and made a hero out of Taylor.

teams as they were getting their 27 points.

Kenyon defeated Wittenberg, 76-19, last Tuesday in the Pool. Details were not available at press time.



Guard Tom Collins fires for two in the Ohio Northern contest. Kenyon won in last nine seconds, 62-61.

### SLADE SETS SCORING MARK

During the Christmas vacation, the Lords participated in the Union College round robin tournament and emerged as co-champions. Kenyon lost to St. Lawrence, 65-62, before spanking the host team, 77-56, and Hamilton, 71-60. Slade promptly snapped out of a four-game scoring famine, pouring in 99 points in the three games. His 42-point explosion against Hamilton eclipsed Kenyon's former career scoring record of 1926, set by the notorious netter of the late forties, Ep Rixey. The center's 42 points were also a personal single game high.

### LORDS DROP 3 OUT OF 4

Prior to vacation, Kenyon dropped three out of their first four decisions. The opener, against Fenn, was an easy 63-55 victory, but Kenyon finished on the short end in the next three duels. The rangy and rugged Ohio Wesleyan Bishops turned on the power the second half, and pulled out a 77-59 triumph. Against Otterbein the Lords looked their worst, as they fumbled and stumbled to a 55-44 defeat in their first home contest.

### BIG RED HALT OFFENSE

A trip to Denison Dec. 9 was disgustingly abortive, as the Big Red rolled to a 62-49 victory. Slade's frigid touch (2 out of 16 fielders) proved a bane to the Kenyon cause. Kenyon toppled Red wood twice last year, when Slade was torridly accurate, and this year's sad outcome showed just how much the big center means to the fortunes of the club.

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## Conservatives Blast Kenyon

(Cont. from Page 1)

Committee, Buckley fastened — for four columns — on the booklet of faculty statements on the HUAC compiled last year by Bob Feinglass and Fred Berger and distributed immediately before the showing of "Operation Abolition."

Buckley excerpted 11 of the professors' statements, identified them by the first letter of their surnames, and offered his own retorts to the opinions expressed. For instance:

"Professor B. is against HUAC because it is engaged in 'stigmatizing unpopular ideas and intimidating those who believe or express such ideas.' One wonders, is pro-Communism, in the judgment of Professor B., an 'unpopular idea?'"

In his own reply, Professor "B.", Kenyon's history professor Robert Baker, returned that the definition of pro-Communism offered in the new conservative lexicon is a novel and, frequently, doubtful one.

Continuing to make the faculty victims in absentia of his verbal tic-tac-toe, Buckley followed Professor Daniels' quoted statement with an excited "leaping lizards professor," and continued from there. Working his way in this fashion through almost 40 column inches and eleven professors, Buckley concluded, much later with the following counsel to the academic world.

"But it might be more in point for some of the professors at Harvard — and Kenyon — to spend a year studying the literature of the House Un-American Activities Committee — or, even better, sitting through a dozen of the Committee's hearings and reflecting on their content."

### PAUL NEWMAN

Such a spanking in the conservative press was coupled with *Esquire* magazine's listing of Kenyon's award of an honorary Ph.D. to actor-alumnus Paul Newman, in a series of 1961's "dubious distinctions."

That Kenyon College, — or, at least, its faculty and administration — have crossed the conservative press and made a few enemies, alarms almost no one. That this is the virtual sum total of the press image of Kenyon College, that nothing short of conservative distemper, slick magazine wit, a disastrous dormitory fire or showy symposium can gain this college press notice, is somewhat more discouraging.

### PUBLICITY PROBLEM

The latest volley has again underscored Kenyon's increasing disappointment in a publicity department that seems, whether for economic, manpower or other reasons — unjustifiably dormant — we note, as others have, the absence of mention of Kenyonites in hometown newspapers, the continuing lack of publicity for

college events, the anachronistic nature of the public image of Kenyon. All were being cited in campus conversations.

One professor this paper talked to maintained "we do not exploit" public relations methods "as much as we should." While educators, graduate school powers, continue to hold an image of Kenyon's quality "second-to-none," continue to recognize, if not read, the *Kenyon Review*, the "man in the street's" notion, our informant declared, is a "hangover (sic) from pre-war days" a composite of polo team, tight church affiliation and "wealthy young man."

Another professor agreed with the suggestion that the publicity department be opened up to students as a source of undergraduate employment. In any case, Kenyon's latest press lambasting seemed to point out the inert nature of publicity arrangements here — and a need for rapid change. Till then, the school with the literary reputation, its press voice either inarticulate or mute would be threatened with misrepresentation in some quarters, non-representation in others, embarrassment in all.

## PONDEROUS REAPPRAISAL

(Cont. from Page 1)

several tests and papers in one week, after the placid passage of testless and paperless months is also likely. One member of the committee, indicating what may be a common attitude, referred with disdain to "these silly downs forms."

Few leapt to the defense of the grading system, particularly the cumulative grade. The departure of the point system and possible adoption of a "Fail-Satisfactory-Distinction" method, or a division between major and minor courses, are also contemplated.

### MEDIOCRITY

The whole atmosphere of the meeting in the Archon Lounge suggested the days of mediocrity as an academic ethic at Kenyon College may be numbered — that if it's to be tolerated at all, it is not, then, to be encouraged, elevated to the status of a standard around which systems of grading, class attendance and testing are to be constructed.

"The support of the good student," as Chairman Haywood put it, seemed to be the evening's decree, the demand that the medi-

ocre student "rise and meet the challenge" its necessary consequence.

In a future meeting the Subcommittee on Efficiency of Instruction will consider the work load of students at Kenyon College, the frequent Student complaint that, as Haywood cited it, "We have no time to stand and stare."

### "ON THE OTHER . . ."

Though the work of the self-study may involve slow quiet months of on-the-other-handing, though definite proposals, not to mention accepted proposals, may be months, if not years away, the Archon meeting suggested that the offspring of this ponderous reappraisal may, in the end, prove significant.

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